President J. Kennedy Tod Tells What the Scotch Are, and Dr. Depew Tells What He Thinks They Are Not-Joseph Choate Pokes a Little Fan at Scotland, and Mayor Strong Talks About New York.

St. Andrew's Society celebrated its 139th birthday by enting and drinking and listening to the music of the bagpipe at Delmonico's last evening. There was other music, of course Scotch songs and Scotch airs played by a band of musicians-and there were speeches, two of which were Scotch or by Scotchmen.

It was a little after 7 when the members of the society and their guests marched into the banquet hall, led by the piper, and, in spite of the aspersions cast by Dr. Depew upon Scotch cookery, it was past 10 when the diners got down to the real work of the evening, the speeches. Meantime they had drunk and eaten and had song the street songs that are always sung at such dinners, and in one of the side rooms a guest had danced a highland fling to a bagpipe accompaniment. The larges was brought on just before the roast, with all due ceremony, great platters of it being borne on the heads of waiters, pre-

The first two speeches were Scotch. "The day an' a' wha' honor it" was the sentiment responded to by Mr. J. Kennedy Tod, the President of the society. His remarks were as Scotch as any Scotchman could wish. He quoted Burns with a broad Scotch accent that made some of the younger members turn green with envy, and spread over the faces of the older members a glow of delight.

His speech was a glorification of the Scottish race. He showed that Scotchmen ruled England in the past and were ruling her now-not only England but also her colonies. He remarked the influence of Scotland on philosophy religion, and literature.

But all his remarks, enthusiastically received as they were, did not excite anything like the enthusiasm kindled by his accent when he quoted two stanzas of "A Man's a Man for a'

quoted two stanzas of "A Man's a Man for a' That."

Dr. Depew, who was dining also with the St. Nicholas Society up stairs, responded to the toast. "The Land We Live In." after the Queen and the President had been toasted and "Ged Save the Queen" and "The Star-Spangied Banner" had been sung. He said in part:

"I have been dining with my brethren of the St. Nicholas Society, and I know of nothing that prepares a man so well for a Scotch dinner as a good one before he comes. The Chairman, in claiming the world for the Scotch, wisely said nothing about Scotch cooking. I have attended a good many national dinners, but I never heard the praises of any nation sung so well as Kennedy Tod did those of the Scotch.

"I am glad to see Brother Choate here, for it shows that a Scotchman can't bear malice. The quiescence of Dr. Parkhurst for the past few months has been remarked, but I didn't undersiand it until he told me a while ago that it was due to the exposure by Choate of the Earl of Aberdeen.

"I am delighted to see Mayor Strong here be-

months has been remarked, but I didn't understand it until he told me a while ago that it was due to the exposure by Choate of the Earl of Aberdeen.

"I am delighted to see Mayor Strong here because it shows his confidence in his powers. Wrestling with Tammany, dealing with the Republican machine, is nothing compared to eating one of these dinners through. He goes en the principle that the only way to cure gout is to bully it. He has learned that a man that ran stand haggis and Scotch whiskey in one evening can stand anything.

"I have discovered in twenty-five years that the Scotch are the most conservative people. They may be radical, but on conservative lines. The Scotch are never Socialists or Anarchists. The reason is that the Socialists want to divide: the Scotch are never Socialists want to divide: the Scotch are never Socialists want to divide: the Scotch are never socialists or Anarchists. The reason is that the Socialists want to divide: the Scotch never do, and the Scotchman's belief that a man can get by honest means what another man has prevents him from becoming an Anarchist and wishing to tear all things down to get his share. The Scotchman is the only one who is true to the land of his birth because he can't live there or go back there, except as a tourist."

Mr. Joseph H. Choate responded to the toast. "American Influence Abrond." He poked tun at the Scotchmen, saying that he could not see any there that had a drop of Scotch blood in them. Mayor Strong, he said, was not a Scotchman, only a Mayor, and he was born in Ohio. He paid a tribute to the fine character of the Scotch, and traced the influence of this country on Scotland and Europe in general. The Rev. Dr. Alexander, Junior chapian of the society, responded to "The Land of Cakes."

Mayor Strong spoke to the toast. "The City of New York." All'stood as he rose and cheered him icertily. He had always been very prond that he was born in Ohio, he said, but if he land to be born and his venerable friend, the editor of the Erceing Post. would be

BAD CHECK FOR A TICKET. ing for San Francisco.

A young man bought a ticket to San Francisco of Agent James C. Mooney at the New York Central ticket office at 413 Broadway at 1 o'clock vesterday afternoon, or just after banking hours, and offered in payment a check for \$175. The check purported to be drawn on the Oriental Bank, Bowery and Grand street, by Luke F. Cozans, was payable to H. R. Roby, was endorsed by him, was dated yes-terday, and had "Certified Nov. 30, 1895," written across the face. The check was accepted, and \$85 was paid over in change. Then when the young man had departed Mr. Mooney telephoned to the bank and was informed that Mr. Cozane, who have a lawyer, kept no account there.
A description of the young man was sent to the Grand Central Station, and when he arrived to take the 3:35 train he was arrested. He had with him a new satchel, filled with new underelothing and linen.
He said he was Harry R. Roby and refused to tell where he lived. It was his first offence, he formed that Mr. Cozans, who is a well-known

tell where he lived. It was his first offence, he said. He has a mother and sister living in this city, whose place of residence he refused to give, He said that he had been engaged in business in this city, had always borne a good reputation, and had noved in coal society. He will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court this morthlus.

SUICIDE IN A STRACUSE HOTEL. A Woman Who Registered as Grace M.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 30, -A woman who came to the Kingsley House last night in company with an unknown man, who registered her name for her and then left, was found dead, in her room at the hotel at 2 c'clock this afternoon, with a builtet hole in her head. Her name, as it appears on the hotel register, is Grace M. Habbard of

Shortly after her arrival at the hotel at 11 o'clock last night, the woman and her male companion retired to the sitting room of the lotel, where they remained in earnest convernation for half an hour. The man left and has not beed seen since.

The woman was shown to her room. She was called several times this morning, and the chambermold, not receiving any leply to her raps on the door, called the clerk to investigate, the climbed from a roof into the room and found the words; silfeless body on the bed.

Joing on the bed was a 32-calibre recolver. Feagments of a burned letter were found about the room, and in the woman's peckethook were in cents and a piece of candy. It is undoutedly a case of suicide. None of the hotel employees heard any noise in the apartment occupied by the woman during the night. eation for half an hour. The man left and has

Excluded from the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30. - The Post Office Department to-day excluded from the mails the mail matter of the Loteria Mexicana de la Beneficiencia Publica, a lottery company at San Luis Potosi, Mexico. The business, conducted by A. Clark, at 274 Washington street, New York The privileges of the mails were also de-nied to the International Supply Agency of New York city. Joseph Bertrand is manager and A. Cigue attorney for the company.

dents of Monroe street, Brooklyn, met last night

Opposed to Trolley Curs on Their Street. Over one thousand property owners and resiin the Janes M. E. Church to protest against the proposed occupancy of Monroe street by the Nassau Trolley Company.

Speeches in opposition to the scheme were made by Senator-ciect Brush, Asa J. Tenny, F. R. Mitchell, and others, and resolutions con-demning the project were adopted, and will be forwarded to the Aldermen. LEAKS OF HOARDED GOLD.

The Sub-Treasury Feeling a Considerable Result from Gov, Flower's Suggestion. Assistant Treasurer Jordan, in charge of the Sub-Treasury in Wall street, made up his figures yesterday afternoon of the gold received from out-of the way sources during the week. All told, Mr. Jordan has received \$188,835 in

Much of this came from old socks are between bedticks, and was called out to a great extent by the appeal of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower. when he said that there were \$370,000,000 of this hoarded gold, that it did the holders no good whatever, and that by depositing it in the Sub-Treasuries of the United States they could receive in return legal tender notes, and by their action do very much toward alleviating the financial situation in the United States. Secretary Carlisle's proposition to pay

express charges has also had good results. Ex-Gov. Flower believes that in every town and hamlet in every State in the Union there are residents who have hidden away little sums of gold. He said yesterday little that he had travelled through the country, and that it was his positive belief, based on personal experience, that very many old stagers have for years been hoarding small sums of gold, with no positive idea of what they were about, except that they liked to see the yellow

metal.
The hoarding of these small sums of gold, Mr. Flower said, began during the war days, and most of the \$370,000,000 now hidden away with the people at large began to be hoarded when the Government was in the throes of the civil war.

This gold has passed from father to son in many of the country towns, and ex-Gov. Flower ees no reason under the sun why it should not low be turned into the Sub-Treasuries, receiv-

sees no reason under the sun why it should not now be turned into the Sub-Treasuries, receiving legal tender notes in return.

Mr. Flower, as an old-time country boy, was thoroughly familiar with the fascination a gold pleae has for many folks in the rural districts, and believed that if once the superstition (it almost amounts to that) concerning the value of a few gold pieces hidden in the socks could be overcome there would be a natural and easy flow of this secreted gold into the Sub-Treasuries of the country.

"If the people in all parts of the United States will become convinced that they can gain nothing by hoarding the gold, they will turn it in," said Mr. Flower to The Sub-Treasuries of the country.

"If the people in all parts of the United States will become convinced that they can gain nothing by hoarding the gold, they will turn it in," said Mr. Flower to The Sub-Trenorter. "I understand thoroughly the fondness of many money savers for the yellow metal. I do not find fault with that, I simply believe that they have an erroneous idea of the value of these gold pieces, and that by depositing them in their local banks they will in the end read a far better reward than if they continue to hoard them."

Louisville, Nov. 30,—The banks of Louisville had gathered together \$700,000 in gold, which they offered to the United States Government to help keep up the surplus, but on receiving word through National Bank Examiner Escott to-day that the Treasury would not return light-weight coin, but would deduct for it at the rate of 4 cents a grain, the banks withdrew their offer. The Bank of Kentucky and the American National, \$100,000, and the Citizens' National, \$35,000; the others from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

MRS. RUHMAN AND MR. GOULD The Former Asserts that Her Sait for

\$40,000 Has Been Settled. Zella Nicolaus-Ruhman's suit for \$40,000 brought against George J. Gould in the Hudson county, N. J., Supreme Court, and which was to have come to trial before Justice Lippincott this month, has, according to Mrs. Ruhman and her lawyer, been settled. They say the settlement was effected on Thursday afternoon in the office of Winslow S. Pierce, Mr. Gould's lawyer, in the Western Union building. There were present Mrs. Ruhman and her husband, Al Ruhman, with her lawyers, Alexander Simpson and ex-Judge William T. Hoffman of Jer

Mr. Gould was represented by Mr. Pierce, ex-Judge Sidney Dillon, and Richard V. Lindabury, who lives in New Jersey, and has represented Mr. Gould in that State. Mr. Gould was not present. The terms of the agreement were

not present. The terms of the agreement were arranged at this meeting. The papers were drawn up, so it is asserted, on Friday, and signed that afternoon.

What the exact terms of these alleged papers are nobody has given out, but it is said they consist of a general release, a snecial release, and an affidavit executed by Mrs. Ruhman, in which she swears that she knew the contents and natures of the releases, and signed them of her own free will.

Mrs. Ruhman insists that she received a sum of money in each from Mr. Gould. Just what the amount was she has not told. When the was asked whether it was \$10,000 os he said it was not, that it might be more than \$10,000 or less than \$5,000; she would not specify the amount. The releases and receipts were signed, it is said, by Al Ruhman, as the husband of the plaintiff. The releases referred to above are said to free Mr. Gould from all claims on account of the check which Mrs. Ruhman says he took from her, or any other account.

It is said that the Ruhmans intend to go West.

which Mrs. Ruhman says he took from her, or any other account.

It is said that the Ruhmans intend to go West, where they came from, and that on Monday they will leave Jersey Citv for Wabash. Mrs. Ruhman, undeterred by the failure she made as an actress in this city a few weeks ago, intends to go on the stage again. She will appear in meiodrama as a star. Besides this, she will write a book, in which the whole story of her life shall be told. In fact, she has already written a part of this book, and has selected the title. It is "A Glad and Sad Young Girl; or, a Child Adventuress."

The latest story regarding the terms of the

Child Adventuress."

The latest story regarding the terms of the alleged settlement is that the amount paid was \$4,500, of which Mrs. Ruhman received \$1,000, her husband \$1,000, her lawyers \$1,000. The remaining \$1,500 is said to have been devoted to the payment of expenses incurred.

A GUARDIAN FOR HELEN RICE Parents Adjudged Incompetent; Dr. Rice

and Daughter Not Present. TRENTON, Nov. 30,-Neither Dr. J. Warren Rice of New Brunswick nor his daughter, Helen, was present in Vice-Chancellor Bird's court this morning when the hearing in the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Mrs. John Woodbridge for the possession of the daughter was had. Judge Cowenhoven, who represented Dr. Rice, told the Vice-Chancellor that he had received a telegram from the Doctor, who is in Montreal, and who said he had placed his daughter in a chool there.

Allen H. Strong, counsel for Mrs. Woodbridge, the mother of Mrs. Rice, offered testimony to show that neither the Doctor nor Mrs. Rice was fit to have the custody of their daughter Dr. Henry R. Baldwin of New wick was one of the witnesses. He said that Mrs. Rice's incompetency was due to the use of drugs, for which she had contracted an appetite during a long and severe illness, when they were administered by physicians Br. Rice's use of opiates and stimulants, Dr

Br. Rice's use of opiates and stimulants, Dr. Baldwin said, had affected his judgment. Mrs. Woodbridge also gave testinony as to her daughter's incompetency.

Vice-Chancellor Bir't thereupon issued an order awarding the custody of Helen, the fifteen-year-old daughter, to Mrs. Lillio W. Demarest, wife of the Rev. James N. Demarest of Queens, Long Island, who is to be her guardian until the girl is twenty-one years old, or until further oxiers shall be made by the Chancellor. Mrs. Demarest is a sister of Mrs. Rice.

Proceedings were begun against Dr. Rice for contempt, in failing to be present with his daughter in court and for taking her without the court's jurisdiction, but, in view of the testimony, the Vice-Chancellor, on Judge Covenhoven's metion, dismissed the proceedings with the understanding that they are to be renewed in case Dr. Blue refuses to surrender ms daughter to Mrs. Demarest or interferes with the carrying out of the order of the Court.

DID HE GET KNOCK-OUT DROPS?

An Unknown Man Dumped on a Lounge to a Brooklya Store. A man of stalwart proportions entered Hein rich's furniture store at 1,655 Broadway, Brook lyn, carrying in his arms a man of medium

build and very drunk. He dumped his burden on a lounge near the front of the store and told Mrs. Heinrichs, who was slone in the store, to send the man as soon as possible to Michael's saloon, in Liberty ave nue. The stranger then can out and quickly

disappeared around the corner. In a few minutes Wm. H. Higgendorff, a driver of one of the furniture wagons, arrived, and Mrs. Heinrichs had him place the drunken man in the wagen, and instructed him to take him to the Liberty avenue saloon. Higgendorff drove off in a horry, and after going through Liberty avenue from one end to the other failed to discover any saloon owned by a man harred Michaels. His passenger, who was still helpiessly drunk, was then driven to the Liberty avenue police station, whence he was transferred in the ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital. He was unconscious at a late hour last night, and there is a suspicion that he may have taken some knock-out drops with his whit-key.

NO MONEY IN THE PULPIT.

The Former, However, Went Into the Un-

DOMINIE CLARK'S EXPERIENCE LIKE DOMINIE FEICKE'S.

dertaking Business Instead of the Saloon Business-His Congregation Objected and He Resigned-New Business Prospers. Following the announcement that Dominie olina Feicks of the First German Evangelica utheran Church of Hoboken has exchanged the ministry to go into the saloon business b cause he could not make money enough in the

former calling, comes the news that another Jersey pastor has loft off preaching as an unremunerative occupation. The latter has taken un undertaking.

The second reverend reverter, who leaves God's house for God's acre, is the Rev. W. S. Clark, who for six months has ministered to the wants of the First Congregational Church of Guttenburg, but who found that it was impossible to live on an aggregate of contributions which amounted to semething like \$2 a week. Mr. Clark is the son of a Brooklynite who is engaged in the tin business in New York. He is between thirty and forty years old, and he went to Guttenburg from Huntington, Long Island, where he was superintendent of the People's Mission.

He took charge of the Guttenburg church late

last spring, about six months ago. The church has a membership, it is said, of about seventy-five persons. It is a small frame building, one of four churches in Guttenburg. The others are a Dutch Reformed church and two Roman Catholic churches, Of he small membership of the First Congregational Church not all attend regularly and the size of the Sunday andlences makes even members of the church smile when they discuss the

When Mr. Clark went to the church it was without a carpet on the pulpit platform or in the aisies, and the walls were without paint. The organ stood on the pulpit platform, and the pulpit arrangements were not the most convenient. Mr. Clark set about making the interior of the church more attractive and made efforts to build up the congregation.

He secured a contribution of paint, and he and the young secretary of the Sunday school, A. C. Juerschick, painted the interior. Alterations were made in the pulpit arrangements, the organ was repaired and moved from inside the chancel rail to the side of the church, and the platform and aisles were carpeted. But the contributions for the pastor's support remained small, so small that in six months they amounted to only lifty odd dollars, a little more than \$2 a week.

Although Mr. Clark was without a family this amount was too small for him to live on, so he decided to open an undertaking shop. He did so about two months ago, and then there were open differences in the congregation of his church. There were many among his parishioners who could not brook the idea of their pastor handling the bodies of the deal during the week and ministering to them from the pulpit on Sonday. They talked much and bitterly. They did not want Mr. Clark any longer as pastor if he continued to be an undertaking rooms, not far from the church, and prepared his resignation as pastor. were made in the pulpit arrangements, the organ

is pastor.

His resignation bears date Nov. 4. He read it
His resignation bears date Nov. 4. He read it
wo weeks ago. It is addressed to the brothers,
isters, and friends in the church.
It was decided that he might quit the pasorate forthwith. So last Sunday was his last
lay of preaching.

Mr. Juerschick said last night that it appeared
o bim that there were persons in Guitenburg.

day of breaching.

Mr. Juerschick said last night that it appeared to him that there were persons in Guttenburg opposed to Mr. Clark from the beginning, and that as soon as the barson set up in the undertaking business they set about fomenting discord, using the fact of his engaging in that business as an argument against his continuing in the bastorate of the church.

"He saw that he would have to go," said Mr. Juerschick, "so he resigned. So far as I am concerned, I think that he had a perfect right to go into the undertaking business if he deemed it best, since he could not get enough from the church to support nimself, and I think the church had an equal right to get another minister if they did not want their minister to be an undertaker. Mr. Clark was not an ordained minister, and he had been in the undertaking business before. He is not the only one of his kind.

"There is in New York a man who preaches, and yet does an undertaking business. If our church wants an ordained minister, it will have to pay for one."

Mr. Clark's landlady, who answered the door in his absence last tight, said that Mr. Clark's predecessor in the First Congregational Church had got so little money that he had been obliged finally to leave the place, and in debt, too.

LITTLE WILLIE'S MISADVENTURE One of Eight Children, He Was Lost in the

The Rev. Dr. S. P. Hargrave of New Haven Pa., arrived at the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon with his wife and eight children. He was on his way to Woodbury, Conn. where he is to take charge of the Episcopa church.

The train on which they took passage fo Brewsters was crowded. Hargrave found a seat in the forward car for his wife, their one-yearold baby, and a child two and a half years. Four of the other children were distribu through the car and one child sat with the father. In the confusion Willie Hargrave, five

years old, was overlooked and left behind. When the train arrived at Brewsters, wher When the train arrived at Brewsters, where the family were to take a train for Woodbury, the loss of the 5-vear-old boy was discovered. The mother had thought all the time that the father had the boy, and the father had thought the mother had him. There was great consternation in the little group.

The father made every effort to get a telegram to the Grand Central Station, but the operator at Brewsters said that the line was loaded down with messages and he could not get Dr. Hargrave's telegram through.

Meantime Capt. Belancy of the Grand Central sub-station had taken charge of the child, and at 7 o'clock Willie was sent to Police Headquarters for the night.

At 10 o'clock Dr. Hargrave entered the station house to make inquiries for his child, and soon afterward found him at Headquarters.

At 10 o'clock Dr. Hargrave entered the station house to make inquiries for his child, and soon afterward found him at Headquarters.

Dr. Hargrave said that when his closest boy, Joe, was 7 years old the family were travelling through Virginia one night and were obliged to change cars three times.

The train stopped at a small station at 314 o'clock in the morning, and Joe woke up suddenly. Seeing people on the platform outside he left the train. At the next station, seven miles distant, the family noticed that Joe was missing. missing.

He was found by means of a telegram, sent back over the road, and the father walked the entire distance to get him.

Mrs. Hargrave and seven children proceeded to Woodhury yesterday, and to-day Dr. Har-

to Woodbury yesterday, and to-day Dr. Har-grave will join them with Willie. Striking Diamond Workers Return to Hol-

Fifty-two more of the striking diamoncorkers, who are being deported to Europe. sailed resterday for Holland. They met at the headquarters of the Diamond Workers' Union, 203 Bowery, early in the foreneon and were escorted to the piers by a procession of the members of the union, with a band playing and colors flying. Forty more of the strikers, all that remains of those who went on strike four weeks ago, will return to Holland next week.

Robbery in Sight of a Police Station. While Miss Carrie Nostrand was attending to

ustomers in Walter B. Lincoln's bakery, at 78 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, a Sixth avenile, Brooklyn on Friday evening, a sneak thief managed to reach the safe in the rear of the store without being observed and abstracted a roll of bills, amounting to \$250, and a the box containing \$700. The box was found intact in the back yard, through which the thief is supposed to have made his escape. The robbor left no clue behind him, and the police of the Sixth avenue station, a few yards away, are mystifled.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The extensive glove Jobbing firm of Cheney, Case & Ca. of Johnstown, N. Y., made a general assignment yest-riday morning. The habilities are said to be very large.

The body of Melvia Veeder, aged 30 years, was found on New York Central Halirand tracks near yonda. N. V. yesterday morning. He was walking home on the track when he was killed.

The Secretary of the Interior yesterday granted a permit for the commitment to the Government hapital for the inanne at Washington of the fev. Frank Hyatt Smith, now in custody of officers at Boston.

The Niagara Electric Chemical Company was incorporated yesterday with the Secretary of State to manufacture chemicals and chemical products in New York city. The capital is \$100,000. Directors: Hamilton V. Casiner of London, Eng. Jacob Hasalacher, of New York city, Franz Roesseler of Perth Amboy, N. J., and William A. Haman of Mount Vernon.

For Constipation, Headache, Billousness. Heartburn, Indigestion, Dizziness, Hood's Pills

B. Altman & Co.

Will offer to-morrow on their Third Floor, East India, Turkish, Japanese and Chinese Hangings and Scarfs. Also many odd pieces suitable for Decorative purposes, at

50% less than former prices

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COUCH PILLO WS

\$2.65, 4.85, 7.85

Portieres, Table Covers, Damasks, Tapestries, etc., at

Very Low Prices.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE SEALS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.-The recent report from the Treasury Department relative to the cruel slaughter of the fur seal during the past rear, by killing the mother seals and leaving the pups to die of starvation, will doubtless be made the subject of inquiry by the Senate immediately after the convening of Congress senators of prominence say that this ruthless destruction of the seal is due to the non-enforce ment of the regulations of the Treasury Department and intimate that this absence of post tive action is due not so much to neglect as to design. This serious charge, it is said, will be made from the Democratic side of the chamber. The Paris tribunal of arbitration, which had for its main object the preservation of the fur seal, stipulated that firearms should not be used within certain periods of the year, and the Treasury regulations were drawn in conformity with the conditions prescribed by the court of

arbitration It is said that the object of prohibiting the use of firearms during a specified period was to prevent a continuous season of catching and make it impossible for seals to be thus caugh profitably. This, however, it is charged by Senators, is nullified by the Treasury regulations as now enforced. Scalers who go to the coast of China, Janan, and Russia to catch seals during the prohibition senson here, are permitted to carry their double-barrelled shotguns and carridges with them under seal. On return to this country they reach the American seal resorts at the time when hunting is permitted, and then, breaking the seals on their arms, begin their attacks. It is contended that if the Treasury enforced the regulations as it was intended they should be enforced the scalers would be compelled to return to the American ports and get their arms before starting out on their catch. This would tend to make the business excensive and reduce the destruction to a minimum.

Again, it is claimed that the law requiring a log to be kept is either openly violated or lis syssion countenanced by the Treasury officials. profitably. This, however, it is charged by Sen

Again, it is claimed that the law requiring a log to be kept is either openly violated or its evasion countenanced by the Treasury officials. The regulations require the log book to show where every seal was killed, whether the skin was secured or not, the sex, and whether pup or mature animal, &c. The assertion is made that this provision is wantonly disregarded. Last year the Secretary of the Tronsury was called upon by a Senate resolution for a copy of all these logs. Only one was sent to the Senate, and accompanying it was a statement from the Secretary that he could not more fully respond, for the reason that it would be incompatible with the public interest so to do. When this reply was received it was too late to take up the subject, but it will be brought up for immediate investigation upon the reassembling of Congress. It is held by Senators interested in this subject that our relations with foreign governments can in no wise be interfered with by the transmission to Congress of these log books, which relate entirely to the manner in which the Treasury regulations with regard to the catching of furseals have been carried out.

WHAT HE SAID ABOUT TERRELL. Preacher Johnson Explains His Remarks

on Our Minister to Turkey. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 30.-The Rev. J. T. M. Johnson, the Baptist preacher whose statenents regarding United States Minister Terrell have caused considerable criticism, has given out the following:

"On last Sunday evening I delivered a lecture in my church in this city on the Armenian question, in which I referred to the unfavorable question, in which I referred to the unfavorable reports I had heard of Minister Terrell during my recent seven weeks of travel through the Turkish dominions. To-day I received a copy of a New York paper in which I am quoted as saying that Mr. Terrell has joined the Mohammedan church, and that he is aiding in the persecutions of and killing of Christians; that Terrell prevents true reports from being sentout, and in sending out false reports himself.

"All of these statements are false. I did say

self. "All of these statements are false. I did say that I believed Minister Terreil was in sympathy with the Turkish Government, and that everywhere we went the American Consols and missionaries told us the same story. What I said in my lecture with regard to Mr. Terreil is embodled in a petition gotten up by the party of American tourists of whom I was one, which petition was forwarded to Secretary of State Olney, and set forth the facts on which Mr. Terreil's removal was requested. This peti-Mr. Terrell's removal was requested. This peti-tion was signed by the entire party, which rep-resented a number of citizens of different

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.-S:15, 186 Lewis street. Farkason & Co., no mage; 9:50, 35 Bieecker stroet, Lehman & Schwartz damage, 9:30, 35 Bleecker street, Lemman & S.hwartz, damage alight; 11:30, 4:7 West Twenty-seventh street, Horace H. Miller, damage \$500. P. M.—2:30, 2:55 West Thirty-eighth street, Elias La-farge, damage \$50; 5:40, 4:31 West Thirty fifth street, damage slight; 6:00, 139 West 101st street, John Wanza, damage \$19; 9:30, 13s West 120th street, Elias Godberg, damage \$25.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Judge Freedman has granted an absolute divorce to liga Furst from Isidore Furst. The agents of the Cunard Steamship Company are dvised by their Liverpool office that specie shipped by the Campania, which satied from this port on Nov. 3, was all canked in London at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Robert Dale of 412 West Seventeenth street, who threw himself and his baby, I year old, out of the fourth-story window on Friday night, died in the New York Hospital yesterday. The child struck on a network of clothes lines, bounded to the top of a fence, and fell to the ground until jured.

CAW'S SAFETY A New

FOUNTAIN PEN Principle CAN'T BLOT. Fountain 'CAWS 'TAIN'T Pens. BUILT THAT WAY. 82.50 CAW'S PEN & INK CO., 168 Breadway, New York.

STRIKE NEARING ITS END. THE HOUSESMITHS MAY GO BACK TO WORK TO-MORROW.

Vigorous Efforts to Bring About a Settle-ment by Arbitration-The Men William to Make Concessions, and All Now Be-pending on the Attitude of the Employers There was a wild rumor yesterday that the strike of the housesmiths was over, that the employers had consented to arbitration, and that, in fact, an amicable agreement had been reached between employers and strikers.

The rumor arose from the performances of Miss Florence Fairview, who has been con-stantly going about, since the strike began, from the headquarters of the strikers to one or other of the contractors and back again. She is a tall, thin woman, who made a sensa-

ion once at a meeting of the Central Labor Union by her outspoken remarks upon the social cvil. She attended a meeting of the Iron League and the United Building Trades on Friday afternoon, and after stating the position of the housesmiths one asked for a reply. The reply was contained in the following statement: "After bearing your statement this after-noon, the Executive Committee of the Iron League desires to say: If the strike is declared off, the Executive Committee of the Iron League will afterward meet a committee composed of their own employees on Wednesday next,

This is practically the position the Iron League took at the outset, and it means that the strikers must return to work unconditionally. Later Miss Fairview saw Joseph H. Choate and ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, and asked them it they would be willing to act as arbitrators for the union. Mr. Hewitt was out of town yes terday, but Mr. Choate was seen at his home, 50 West Forty-seventh street.

"I was approached by Miss Fairview," he said, "and was asked if I would act for the strikers in an endeavor to settle matters by arbitration. I said I would be perfectly willing to do so if the Iron League was willing to arbitrate. Last night the Iron League positively refused to consent to arbitration, so I could do nothing. I told her then that if at any time

fused to consent to arbitration, so I could do nothing. I told her then that if at any time arbitration was consented to on both sides I would be willing to appear for the strikers."

President Lary of the housesmiths said yesterday that Miss Fairview was not authorized by any officer of the union to make these overtures. What she did was on her own responsibility. "We will not declare the strike off," he said, "before having a conference with the fron League. That would be suicidal. We are certainly ready and willing to arbitrate, as we have been from the first."

Lary hinted that another communication had been received from a member of the Iron League which was more favorable in its terms, but he would not say what these terms were. He said the following reply had been sent from the Executive Committee of the union to Mr. Cornell: "Having read the letter from the Iron League, will say that we will be plensed to meet a committee of the league in regard to perfecting some satisfactory arrangements as to a scale of wages. It will be impossible to call the strike of until our committee matters in case arbitration could be brought about, Lary said:

"Certainly: we have always been willing to make concessions. We might be even willing to make concessions if the employers would also make concessions. We might be even willing to relax the demand that none but members of our union be employed."

I resident Lary appeared to think that a settlement was near.

"I think before Wedneslay, probably by Monday evening." he said, "the strike will be over. There are signs that the employers will yield before that time."

J. M. Cornell was out of town yesterday, but Superintendent Longacre of the Cornell iron

J. M. Cornell was out of town yesterday, but Superintendent Longacre of the Cornell Iron Works said that there was no change in Mr. Cornell's attitude, and that he had written no letter to the union or anything which could be construed into a letter. "No concessions or of-fers of concessions have been made by us," he said.

"We are getting a few more men each day, and the work on the building at Prince street and Broadway is progressing. We could get 100 men if we wanted to, but are simply waiting to give the old men a chance of coming back. I should say that we have now about one-third

of the men we need."

A mass meeting of the Housesmiths' Union will be held this afternoon in Clarendon Hall. Late last night President Lary said: "There will be a conference on Monday which I think will end the strike."

WITH THE MEADOWBROOK HUNT. A Perfect Day for Cross-country Sport-Minor Mishaps.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 30.-Springlike weather and an unusually attractive programme brought together a large number at the crosscountry hunt of the Mendow Brook Hunt Club on the Wheatiy Hills to-day. The start was made at Locust Valley, with Ralph N. Ellis as

James L. Remochan and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg were the only women in the saddle to-day. They were among the first at the death.

Several of the party received falls, but with the exception of the whip, Joseph Murphy, they escaped uninjured. Murphy's hunter fell twice while about to take fences. Each time the horse fell neavily to the ground with Murphy underneath. Beyond several cuts and bruises and a sprained and bruised arm Murphy's injuries are not severe.

A large party in traps, carts, and carriage followed the hunt party across country. Among A large party in traps, carts, and carriages followed the hunt party across country. Among these were: Miss May Bird. Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, William C. Hayes, H. K. Vinger, Page, Master of the Hounds Raiph N. Ellis, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Cottenett, Charles R. Hone, Mr. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., C. Albert Stevens, Max Stevens, and Richard Ladenburg.

An Escaton Red on Premium Point. NEW ROCHELLE, Nov. 30. The fishermen hereabouts are excited over the discovery of a bed of escalops in Echo Bay and the Sound op

bed of escalops in Echo Bay and the Sound op-posite All-view Premium Point here. The bed is about the length of two city blocks, and part of it is on the rocks inside of C. Oliver Iselin's grant of land under water. The bed was discovered by Theodore Ahimstrom yesterday morning, and he gathered a boat load which he sold in Larchmont. The season for "scolops," as they are termed, begins in October, but they have not been looked for on this shore for the past decade.

Man and Dog Disfigured by an Eagle,

From the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 27.-E. M. Baldwin of this city captured a very large gray eagle yes-terday west of this place. Baldwin, while out hunting crippled the eagle, and, after a long and severe light, succeeded in capturing it, but not until his dog had been almost torn to pieces and he himself somewhat disfigured. It meas-ures seven feet five inches across outspread

The Weather.

The area of high pressure which was over the North west with much colder weather, reached the lake re gtons yesterday, and the temporature there dropped 20°. It touched zero in northern Michigan, and 26° below zero at White River, Canada. The centre of the cold wave is too far to the north to give anythin more than a drop of about 10° in this neighborhood this morning. The cold will not last long.

it was from 10' to 20' warmer over the upper Miss

Issippt and Missouri valicys.

There was cloudiness with light snow and rain over the States of the Misstasippi Valley; fair weather pre-vailing generally in the Atlantic States, except rain on the Florida coast. In this city the day was fair, highest official tem-perature 47°, lowest 25°; average humidity, 74 per cent.; wind northwesterly, average velocity 8 miles

an hour; barometer, reduced to read to sea level, a A. M. 80.10, 3 P. M. 80.247 ing, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:



For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, fair; older, followed by alowly rising temperature; winds shifting to easterly. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, generally fair, but with increas-ing cloudiness during the day; winds shifting to east

For the District of Columbia, Marriand, Virginia, and North Carolina, fair; easterly winds.

For West Virginia, generally cloudy weather; warmer; southeasterly winds. For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, generally cloudy weather, followed by light local showers in evening or night; warmer, southeast

6.75. Same as sold earlier for \$3 to \$12.00. II.50; Same as sold earlier for \$16.75. Misses' Jackets; 32, 34 & 36 bust; 8.75:

Also a number of Cloaks and Dresses, imported models, closing out at one half original prices.

60-62 West 23d St

NAVAL NEWS AND NOTES. Modern Blockades - The Marines - Wit-nesses Before Courts Martini.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20,-Capt. Mahan of our navy is the author of a paper to be published in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution on the interesting question whether the blockade of hestile ports is practicable under the modern conditions of steam, torpedo boat warfare, and so forth. According to a summary of it furnished in advance, Capt. Mahan holds that even during the close blockades of the last century, before the days of steam, there was never a certainty that the blockwied flee! could not move out. Nowadays the facility en-joyed by the inside belligerent to move at any time and in any direction is greatly increased. The practical deduction appears to be the need of a well-drilled scouting force in the blockading fleet, and a decisive superiority of the latter. He also discusses the value of an attack by the scouting force upon the enemy's issuing fleet, for the purpose of detaining it until the main body can come up, just as a skirmish line might do in operations upon land.

After the pending test of the Accles machine gun is completed, the Maxim-Nordenfeldt will be tried. These, with the Colts, the Gatling, and the Browning, make up the five that entered for the test. The discussion of the question whether the

marines should be withdrawn from the cruising ships, or at least decreased on them, does not prevent the commandant of the corps, Col. Haywood, from asking for 850 additional men, of whom 300 would be used on the shore and 450 on the ships. At all events 500 additional, he thinks, should be appropriated for and new barracks erected at Fort Royal, Newport, Sitka, and League Island. It is a good sign that deand League Island. It is a good sign that desertions, which were once enormous and almost incredible in number, have diminished. It is highly improbable that, with the navy needing 1,000 additional men, the marine corps will be increased; but, on the other hand, it seems reasonably certain of its hold on duty affoat.

Judge Advocate-General Lemly of the navy asks that authority be given to compel civilian witnesses to testify before courts martial; but that is a point which Congress may not concede. On the other hand, his request for the use of depositions in naval courts instead of personal attendance may secure attention, because the liability of officers to change their places of duty, and their service often at a great distance, make it difficult sometimes to give personal attendance at the court.

The present limit of the subject force to

make it difficult sometimes to give personal attendance at the court.

The present limit of the enlisted force to 10,000 men is now about reached, or within a few men, and projects of putting other ships in commission will have to await the return of the Haltimore from the Aslatic station. It is thought she will be placed out of commission for repairs, so that this is the old story repeated of new ships waiting for old ones to go out of commission in order to secure crews. The battle ship Oregon may be ready for service in spring, if there are men enough for her. Congress is likely to grant an additional force of 1,000 men, but they will only be available with the new fiscal year.

master.

The trail led toward Sutcliffe and Brookville, where a check was taken for fifteen minutes. The hounds then ran in a southerly direction toward East Norwich and Wheatly. The kill occurred near the country seat of E. D. Morgan, The party then rode to the Meadaw Brook Club, where the hunt party dispersed. Mrs. Club, where the hunt party dispersed. Mrs. Adolph Laden. and they will have the ram at a depth of nine feet below the water line.

OBITUARY.

J. Gurley Grafton died on Friday evening at his late residence, 307 Fifth avenue, of heart disease. Mr. Grafton was born in Boston on Feb. 4, 1823. He was a son of the late Major Joseph Grafton, who served in the war of 1812. His mother was a daughter of John Ward Gurley, at one time Attorney-General of Louisiana Mr. Grafton had five brothers, two of whom Charles Chapman Grafton, Bishop of Wisconsin, and Joseph Grafton, who served as Captain in the Mexican war, are now living. Mr. Grafton was with the firm of Fletcher, Webster & Co, while in Boston. In 1850 he came to New York, where he remained a short time engaging in the East India business. He then went to Paris, where he lived until three years ago, when he returned to this city. Mr. Grafton was a bachelor, and was very well known among the members of the American colony in Paris. He was of a retiring disposition, and devoted a great deal of his time to literary pursuits. He had been a member of the Union Club of this city for more than thirty-live years. The funeral services will be held on Tuesday, in the Little Church Around the Corner.

Senior Bishop Alexander W. Wayman of the Charles Chapman Grafton, Bishop of Wiscon

Tuesday, in the Little Church Around the Corner.

Senior Bishop Alexander W. Wayman of the African M. E. Church, one of the best-known colored churchmen in the United States, dropped dead in his residence in Baltimore yesterday morning. He was born in Caroline county, Md., in 1821, 'fe was one of twelve children, four of whom were slaves and eight born free. He educated himself, borrowing books from white people who took an interest in him. He was licensed to preach in 1840, and joined the Philadelphia Conference of the A. M. E. Church in 1843. He was pastor of various churches, and served as Secretary of the General Conferences of 1848, 1852, 1850, 1860, and 1864. He was elected Bishop in 1844. He organized the Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina Conferences of the A. M. E. Church in 1866. A year later he was assigned to the Episcopate embracing the Ohio, Pittsburgh, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Tennessee Conferences. Howard University gave Bishop Wayman the degree of D. D. in 1877. He was advanced to the title of Senior Bishop upon the death of Bishop Payne, about two years ago.

Michael McNamee died resterday at his home, 34 Nevins street, Hrooklyn, in his 79th year. He was one of the oldest saloon keepers in that city, and his cafe in Fulton street and Court square had long been a favorite resort for bankers, city officials, lawyers, and politicians. He was a brother of ex-Sheriff John McNamee, the sculptor, who died recently at Florence, Italy, Forty years ago he was the proprietor of the old Washington Hotel, at Prospect and Main streets, and subsequently had a saloon in Montague street, opposite the Academy of Music, He leaves a fortune to his widow and two sons.

Herman D. Hartzen, who died at his home in Reid avence and Halsey street, Brooklyn,

fortune to his widow and two sons.

Herman D. Hartzen, who died at his home in Reid avenue and Halsey street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in his thirty-seventh year, will be buried with Masonic honors this afternoon. Twelve years ago Mr. Hartgen won a \$15,000 prize in a lottery, and invested the money in a saloon at the above corner. The place was gorgeously decorated, and became a favorite resort of politicians. Mr. Hartzen, it is said, leaves a fortune of \$50,000. He was a delegate to the Democratic General Committee.

Mounted Police for Richmond County, 32 The Supervisors of Richmond county ordered resterday an annual appropriation of \$8,000 for the Police Board to organize a squad of eight mounted policemen.

The police of the county opposed the movement. They say a mounted policeman's duties are much more arduous and tedious than those of an ordinary patrolman. The experiment was made some years ago and abandoned.

Birds 5inging Canary, \$2.00, extra \$2.50; 8t. Andreashers, \$5.00; dea a new Book on Birds; all about food, are, song, by mail for \$26 cts, stamps. Birds by expension, \$6.00, \$1.00 cts, \$1

BEST&CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Gretchen Coats;

Good Low Priced Cloaks for Girls.

One of the Old Boctors Said to Have Re-marked that His Job Was Like Flading Money-Gen, La Grange Rakes the Old Staff Over the Coals-More Economy, The Fire Commissioners dismissed at their special meeting yesterday the Board's medical staff, consisting of Drs. Frank L. Ives, Robert A. Joyce, John J. Quigley, and James A. Mc-Laughlin. The new staff, appointed immediitely afterward, consists of Drs. Fred. A.Lyons f 50 East Sixty-third street, Edwin B. Rams dell of 581 Lexington avenue, and Francis M.

FIRE BOARD DOCTORS OUT.

THE OLD STAFF DISMISSED AND

NEW ONE APPOINTED

Banta of 50 James street. President La Grange introduced the question of a change by saying:

"Refore this meeting closes I want to call the attention of the Board to the inefficiency of the physicians who are supposed to attend to the ills of the members of the department. Their services are, I understand, practically useless, They are seldom seen at a are, and when they are at one they are always preceded by some physician who volunteers his services. Con rary to the rules regarding the Board's staff. they are not supplied with the private fire alarms which they could always get on application. They display a culpable lack of interesin their duties. I have been told fremently that twelve hours sometimes clapse between the time that one is summoned by affireman and the time he reaches the house. Thee should be dismissed."

"If you discharge any of them you will ave

be dismissed."

"If you discharge any of them you will note no service at all." said Commissioner Sheffield. Previously Mr. Sheffield had made a favorable report on the staff. He had said that, dier pasteint investigation, he had found the Jour election investigation, he had found the Jour election of the mean that the department shall be without a medical staff," answered the that without a medical staff," answered the that without a medical staff," answered the that who will attend to business. This Boarn is, an here to see that these physicians do not public the said of th

passed, and the three new physicians were named.

Dr. Ives was appointed to the Board's medical staff in January, 1876; Dr. Joyce in January, 1882; Dr. Quigley in April, 1893, and Dr. McLaughlin in August, 1894. All the new men are young, Their duties begin to-day.

The office of clerk in the Bureau of Combustibles, held by William H. Hart, at a salary of \$1,200 a year, was abolished as needless. It was reported to the Commissioners that the clerkship of Lawrence M. McGrath, in the Fire Marshal's office, was needless, but action was deferred until the meeting on next Tuesday.

The Commissioners voted to the annexed district three more hose wagons and two more trucks.

INDICTED JUDGE MOISE.

The New Orleans Grand Jury Also Consures Gov. Foster. New ORLEANS, Nov. 30. - The trouble and confusion which have existed in the Criminal District Court, growing out of the prosecution of the boodle Councilmen, was intensified to-day by the action of the Grand Jury in assailing Gov. Foster in connection with these cases and in indicting Judge Moise, Judge of the Criminal District Court. In the case of one of the Councilmen convicted of bribery. Dudoussot by name, an appeal was made for a pardon to the Board of Pardons, which consists of the Lieutenant-

of Pardons, which consists of the Lieutenant-Governor. Attorney-General, and the trial Judge. The rasignation of the Lieutenant-Governor leaves the Hoard short. On this ground Gov. Foster granted Dudoussot a reprieve until a full Board could reas on his application for a pardon. This saves him from the penitentiary for the present, at least.

The Grand Jury bitterly denounces the action of the Governor in this matter, declares that it is an act never before attempted by any Governor, and interferes with justice, Judge Ferguson refused to accept the report, which is a

ernor, and interferes with justice. Judge Ferguson refused to accept the report, which is a severe reflection on the Governor and a bitter denunciation of him. The Grand Jury found two indictments against Judge Moise for slander and oppression in office against District Attorney Butler, Judge Moise practically charged Butler with corruption on last Monday.

He reflected on the District Attorney, and when the latter replied and accused the Judge of traducing him, the Judge is nt him to jail for contempt of court. It is for this act that the Grand Jury now indicts the Judge.

This quarrel between the State officials in the Criminal District Court is largely mixed up with politics and the coming State and city elections. It has stonged the proceedings against with polities and the coming State and city elections. It has stopped the proceedings against the boodic Councilmen, and it has almost sus-pended criminal justice in New Orleans. There is great public indignation over the condition of affairs. There are a large number of murderers and other criminals in prison awaiting trial.

THE ROME BANK WRECKERS. Teller Gillett Acquitted-Cashier Bielby

Sentenced to Five Years. AUBURN, Nov. 30, Samuel Gillett, formerly teller of the Central National Bank of Rome, who, with John E. Bielby, formerly eashier of the bank, was indicted in December, 1894, for wrecking that institution, was acquitted to-day, the jury, after deliberating only an hour, returning a verdict of not guirty. Bielby was then arraigned for sentence.

Nearly a year ago he had made a confession of

Nearly a year ago be had made a confession of his violation of the trust reposed in him as custodian of the bank's funds, but judgment had been deferred to allow him to appear as a witness against the teller.

With bowed head and nervously twitching hands Hielby stood before the Judge. When asked if he had anything to say, he repired, with choking voice: "Nothing, except to ask the mercy and clemency of the Court."

Judge Coxe, in pronouncing sentence, said: "The fact that you have been a witness for the prosecution in this case entitles you to some leniency, although the crimes to which you have confessed do not warrant any display of sympathy. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the Albany county pentituditary for the term of five years."

Bielby, who had been under ball since his arrest turned and started to walk away, when a bailiff caught him by the arm and directed him to a chair, into which he sank as if crushed.

A TEAM'S MAD PLUNGE.

George Bemarest, Horses and Carriage

While George Demarest of Wearlmus, N. J. near Undercliff, was driving down a bill near the house of John Q. Voorhis, last night, a trace the house of John Q. Voorhis, last night, a trave slipped, the neck yoke dropped, and the vehicle ran on the heels of the team of young horses. The animals dashed wildly down the grade and then plunged over a thirty-foot embankment, creating a terrible wrock. Man, horses and wagon were mingled in a confused heat.

Mr. Demarest was badly cut about the head, his most serious injury being inflicted by the foot of one of the struggling horses. After the injured man was taken to the house of Mr. Voorhis, further assistance was obtained and the horses released from the wreckage. One of them was so badly hurt that it will probably have to be shot.

Lodging in a Rope House.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune. Sr. Louis, Nov. 27,—The latest addition to the curiosities of the city is what Secretary Saunders of the Election Commission calls a repelhouse. It is a combination saloon and noted at Levee and Spruce streets, kept by a manual Feterson.

Peterson.

Across the room the proprietor has a representational transfer and parallel with it is a row of ordinary wooden bettom chairs. Every lodger, upon payment of five cents, is given a chair and is allowed to slow with his head resting upon the rope. They are allowed to sleep until 6 o'clock in the morning-fromptly at that time the barrender is required to see that every lodger is hwakened and made to move of. to see that every longer is inwakened and that of the move on.

This is accomplished by striking one end of the rope with a bung starter. The blows have pretty much the same effect as striking the sleeping boarders on the head with a billy, as it they generally move on.

If this fails, one end of the rope is unfastenessed the remaining sleepers are allowed to be sprawling on the floor.

IT'S EASY to cure technic and stop and the part of the

